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RESEARCHES AND TRANSACTIONS
OF
THE NEW YORK STATE ARCHEOLOGICAL
ASSOCIATION

LEWIS H. MORGAN CHAPTER
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Some Algonkian and Iroquoian Camp
Sites Around Rochester

BY
WILLIAM A. RITCHIE



Department of Anthropology, Municipal Museum, Rochester, N. Y.



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H. A. Frazier



Figure 1. Unique knife blade from the Stace site, Genesee river.

VOL. V.

No. 3

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Times Presses, Canandaigua, New York

SOME ALGONKIAN AND IROQUOIAN CAMP SITES AROUND ROCHESTER.

By WILLIAM A. RITCHIE

Department of Anthropology, Municipal Museum, Rochester, N. Y.

Between the years 1909 and 1914, Mr. Edmund C. Kelly, an enthusiastic collector of Rochester and a member of the Morgan Chapter, discovered and excavated more than ten Indian sites, most of them prehistoric, along the shore lines of the Manitou ponds, the lower Genesee river and Irondequoit bay.

Many of these sites have considerable archeological interest, strengthening the known cultural sequence and presenting many typical artifacts. These alone warrant description. But further, a close comparative study of such sites, occupied largely by temporary camps, may ultimately contribute to the solution of important and obscure migration problems. Presumably the majority of these locations were fishing stations to which groups of the inland Iroquois annually repaired, consequently they should be studied in connection with the major sites.

Doubtless many more sites, similar in general feature to those herein briefly described, might be disclosed by a careful survey of the region under discussion and this is particularly true of the Manitou ponds.

The work of discovery and excavation of the sites considered in this paper belongs, with a single minor exception, to Mr. Kelly, whose occupation with other matters has left to his friend the privilege of their description.

The Schultz Site.

In 1909, Mr. Kelly, reconnoitering the woods on the Schultz farm on Cranberry pond, observed characteristic charcoal discoloration of the soil bordering the swampy inlet of the pond on the southeast shore. Investigation revealed an area four hundred feet long, reaching inland for sixty feet, covered with traces of prehistoric occupation.

182828

These vestiges were confined to the eight inches of leaf mould which masked the gravel subsoil, with a few exceptions where depressions, incurred by the uprooting of trees, had been utilized as refuse repositories; here a depth of two feet was not uncommon.

Numerous stone fireplaces lay enclosed in the mould or rested on the subsoil. They were semi-circles of stones, having a diameter of about three feet, opening invariably to the east and containing varying quantities of charcoal.

In and about the fireplaces and particularly in the deeper deposits potsherds were plentiful; more than one hundred fifty rim fragments, representing as many vessels, were recovered. A large rim section of terra cotta ware (Plate II, figure 2, shows a sherd) and nearly one-third of a capacious jar of thin, brown decorated ware, occurred together in dense ashes a foot deep.

Without exception the pottery is of Iroquois type with respect to form, texture and decoration and more precisely of Richmond Mills culture. Plate II, figures 1 and 2, illustrate representative sherds.¹

The well modeled effigy pipe bowl, Plate III, figure 6, with a human head facing the smoker, came from a depth of two feet, six inches, in the ashes filling a tree root depression. It has a notched rim and a notched band encircling the bowl just below it. A similar pipe bowl from the Reed fort site at Richmond Mills is portrayed in Plate I, figure b, of Houghton's "Archeology of the Genesee Country".²

Minor pipe fragments were recovered from other parts of the site.

In common with many Iroquois sites stone implements were of rare occurrence, if the net sinkers and potstones which may well be expected on a fishing site with much pottery, be excepted. A curved knife blade, Plate IV, figure 6, and an arrowpoint, figure 7, both of gray flint, constitute the only

¹Compare these with Plate 1A, Iroquois potsherds from Richmond Mills, "The Archeology of the Genesee Country," by Frederick Houghton, M. S.; Researches and Transactions of N. Y. State Archeo. Assn., Vol. III, No. II, 1922.

²Ibid.

objects of stone. Evidently no chipping was done here for chips or rejects were completely absent from the debris.

Neither refuse bone nor bone artifacts were found but *unio* shells had a sparse distribution.

These facts collectively denote a small fishing camp, successively occupied for brief periods in the spring or summer by people of unmistakably Iroquois provenience, probably Seneca of the early prehistoric period.

The Lewis Site.

The most conspicuous of the pond sites occupies the extremity of Lewis point, on the Lewis farm, bordering the outlet and foot of Long pond. Industrial vestiges, discernible over an acre of ground largely under cultivation, comprised potsherds, potstones and netsinkers scattered through the sandy loam to a depth of two feet.

Along the margin of the marsh, just without the disturbed area, two intact ash beds were excavated, one having a length of thirty feet. Shells of the fresh water clam (*unio complanatus*), refuse animal bone, net sinkers, and fire cracked stones were abundantly met with as well as rim fragments of over one hundred pots, typically Algonkian in form and decoration.

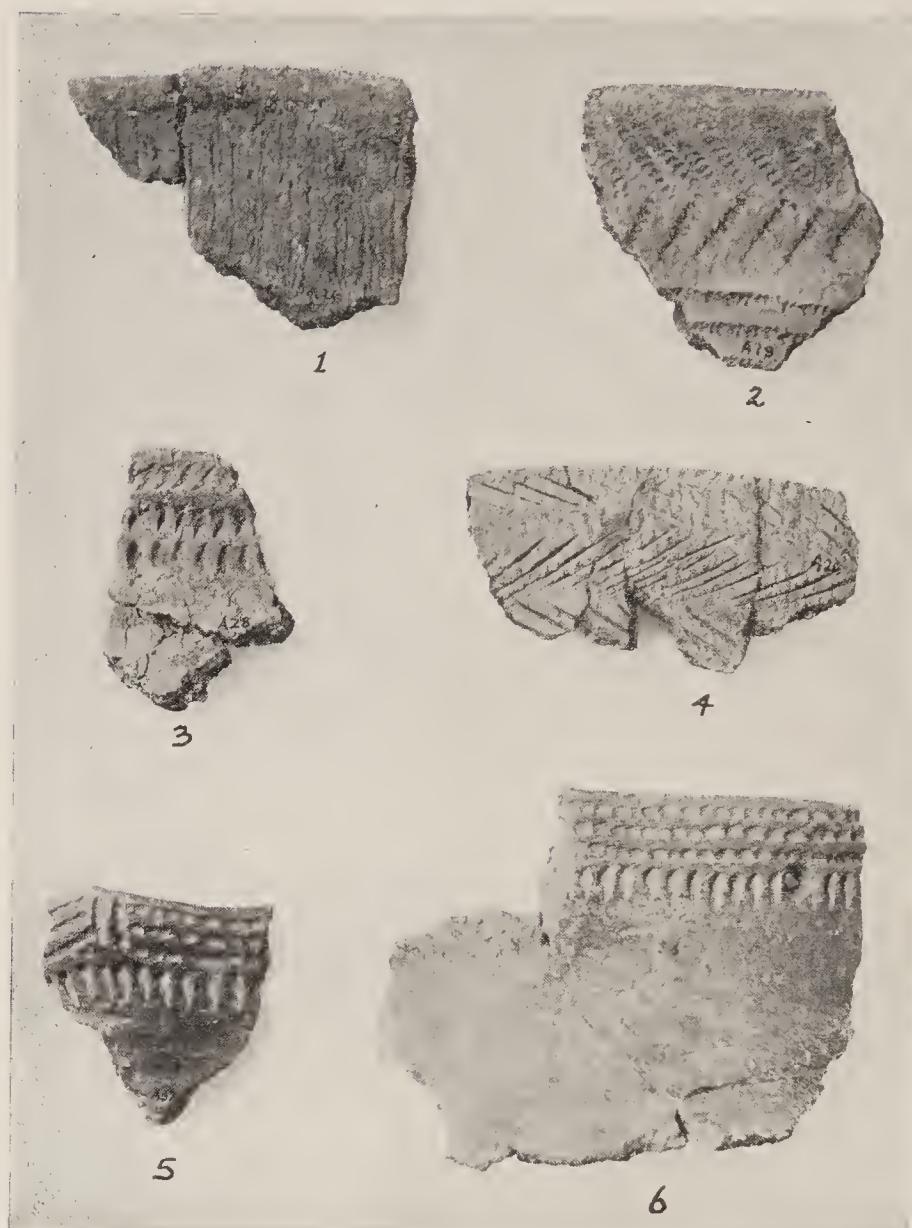
Representative examples are shown in Plate I, figures 1-4.

Due to unusual drouth a swale hole, fifteen feet in diameter, lying at the edge of the swamp, had lost most of the water normally filling it to a depth of three feet. It attracted and well repaid investigation.

Under a great number of boulders of fifty or sixty pounds' weight, removed no doubt from the field as agricultural obstacles, lay two feet of ashes and charcoal containing a polished celt, Plate IV, figure 10; a complete pipe bowl, Plate III, figure 11; fragments of two others, Plate III, figures 3 and 7; two flattened pottery pipe stem sections, Plate III, figures 1 and 5; three sections of round pipe stems, one a mouth piece, Plate III, figure 2; and many potsherds similar to those recovered from the ash beds.

Without exception the pipes are of classic Algonkian type

PLATE I.



POTSHERDS.

Figure 1 is 2 13/16" in height.

Figures 1-4, from the Lewis site, Long pond.

Figures 5, 6, from the Kuhn site, Long pond.

corresponding in all respects to specimens found on many sites of the third cultural horizon. The only decorated example is figure 3, which is of thin black paste with a delicate punctated triangle pattern encircling the bowl. Similar color and texture is found in figure 7, while figure 11 is of gray clay tempered with coarse hornblende crystals.

An anomalous feature of this site is the great dearth of stone implements usually so replete on Algonkian stations. Not even arrowpoints occurred although flint chips suggested their presence and it is almost certain that a critical examination of the field would have resulted in their discovery as well, perhaps, as other stone forms. This search was seriously hampered by the fact of cultivation.

Of less significance is the absence of bone artifacts, which might have been anticipated in the ash beds, for among the Algonkian bone and antler played a secondary role in the choice of utilizable materials. The broad and relative nature of this statement is demonstrated, however, by the researches of the writer for the Rochester Municipal Museum on an Algonkian village site of intermediate age between the first and second culture horizons, located in Schuyler county on Lamoka lake. Here well finished bone implements of diversified types greatly outnumber stone articles of inferior workmanship.

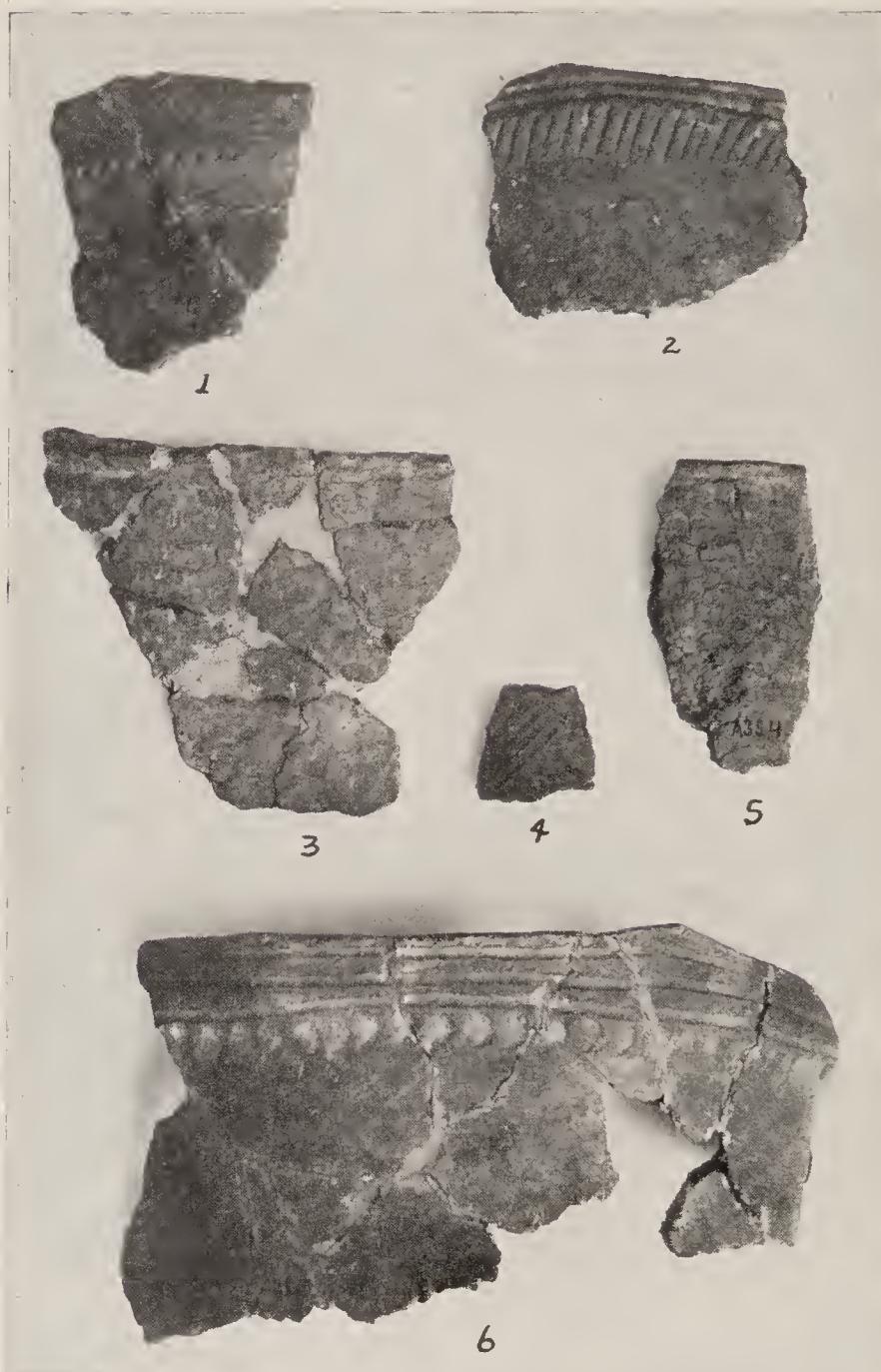
The presence of large ash beds and much pottery suggest that the Lewis site was occupied by a small village; its location on the flat, low ground close to the pond and particularly the character and mode of ornamentation of the pottery and pipes assign it beyond question to the third horizon.

The Kuhn Site.

At the head of Long pond in a small wood lot on the Kuhn farm, Mr. Kelly located a camp site in the summer of 1912.

Five ash beds with a mean depth of eighteen inches lay within an area of approximately six thousand square feet. These were found to contain bone and shell refuse, net sinkers, pot-stones, and ample quantities of potsherds representing at least thirty vessels. Two portions of a large globular pot, with cord

PLATE II.



POTSHERDS.

Figure 1 is 3 5/16" in height.

Figures 1, 2, from the Schultz site, Cranberry pond.

Figures 3, 4, from the Newport site, Irondequoit bay.

Figures 5, 6, from the Point Pleasant site, Irondequoit bay.

marked, cuneiform stamped, and perforated rim, made of buff colored, coarsely tempered but carefully finished ware, are pictured in Plate I, figures 5 and 6. In a neighboring swale hole were found the sherds of a thick crude pot which yielded largely to restoration.

What appears to have been originally intended for a knife handle is shown in Plate IV, figure 2. It is a scraped deer antler tine detached by fracture and broken above an incision, made for a plane of fracture, encircling the upper extremity.

Plate IV, figure 4, is probably an imperfect bone chisel or potter's tool, for it resembles slate implements which served such a purpose on the Reed site, Richmond Mills.

Of greater interest is a bone pendant having a secondary origin from a section of bone tube ornamented with three concentric grooves. It is yellow with gray mottlings, highly polished and the fracture surfaces smoothed from wear, and is shown in Plate IV, fig. 8.

The occupation of this small fishing camp site is undoubtedly early prehistoric Iroquoian; the cord impressed ceramic designs have not been observed on Richmond Mills pottery but were found on early Onondaga pottery obtained by Alanson Skinner from the Putnam Site on the Black river in Jefferson county.¹

Doubtless this occupation antedates that of the Schultz camp site, and while it is not archaic Iroquois is yet older than the Richmond Mills culture, to which both the Schultz and Snyder's point camp sites may with confidence be assigned.

The Stace Site.

In the woods covering the eastern part of the high terrace above the Genesee river, two miles south of Charlotte on the old Stace farm, Mr. Kelly uncovered vestiges of aboriginal culture. The site covers about an acre of the old river terrace and lies north of the end of Elizabeth street. The terrace in

¹"Notes on Iroquois Archeology," by Alanson Skinner, Plate XXXV; Indian Notes and Monographs, Museum of the American Indian; Heye Foundation, 1921.

question is termed by Professor Herman L. Fairchild of uncertain origin being perhaps the delta built by the Genesee river when it emptied at this point into Glacial Lake Iroquois. A second hypothesis assumes this bench to have been formed during an unknown phase in the down-draining of Lake Iroquois.¹

Lying wholly within the wooded area and scattered along the dry bed of an ancient stream nearly a score of hearths and shallow refuse pits, ranging from five inches to eighteen inches in depth, were excavated by Mr. Kelly and the writer. Quantities of animal bones, shell refuse, potstones, flint chips, and potsherds were recovered. Net sinkers were very abundant; a few triangular arrowpoints, bone awls and hammerstones occurred. Three fragments of "trumpet" pipe bowls, skillfully made of fine brown ware, well fired and undecorated, came from shallow refuse deposits. Potsherds, numbering several hundred, represented both coarse, heavy, plain, red vessels and thin excellently modeled examples of ceramic art. Typical Iroquois "chevron" designs prevail but many are impressed with sub-Iroquois patterns.

The field notes of the writer for November, 1920, describe a characteristic fireplace on this site. Under a layer of forest mould, eight inches deep, a circular pit three feet in diameter was uncovered. It was almost completely faced with burned red sandstone slabs having an average breadth of about eight inches. In the center of the pit, overlying a handful of charcoal, were the sherds of a large, heavy, undecorated pot, reddish brown in color and three-eighths inch thick. There were no rim pieces. A fragment of a small mammal tibia was contained among the sherds. Apparently a large cooking vessel, minus the rim, and containing some food, had been accidentally or designedly thrown into the embers of a fireplace and subsequently undisturbed and covered by inwash and forest mould.

The occupation may be assigned to the early prehistoric phase of the Iroquois, probably the Seneca, and may be contemporaneous with the Schultz site on Cranberry pond.

¹Herman L. Fairchild, The Rochester Canyon and The Genesee River Base-Levels, Proceedings of the Rochester Academy of Science, Vol. 6, p. 35.

The remainder of the broad terrace discloses scattered artifacts attributable perhaps to several phases of the Algonkian occupation. These cultures presumably underlie the much later Iroquois vestiges for they occur in the immediate vicinity on every hand. Numerous notched and shouldered arrowpoints, half of a large chipped flint blade, scrapers, drill fragments, celts, hammer and anvil stones and many rejects have been found.

Several long polished celts and a bannerstone of pure white crystalline rock are attributed to this site. A human skeleton accompanied by red stone beads is alleged to have been plowed out near the west end.

Certain artifacts bearing strongly apparent manifestations of antiquity embodying the double criteria of type and chemical alterations have been found by the writer. Such forms include rude tools fabricated from large cherty flakes, massive and crude arrowpoints and a unique knife blade, five inches long, of singularly modified unilateral form, chipped from dense black hornstone, bearing gray and red calcareous and ferruginous stains due to the chemical alteration of impurities in the stone (See figure 1).

On the sand slopes just west, across the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg R. R. tracks, and for a quarter of a mile northward along the ridge, the writer has gathered many implements from the surface.

The Gucker Site.

Less than a quarter of a mile north of the Stace site, on the premises of Mr. William J. Gucker, a camp site of much interest was found. It occupies about five acres of the high sand terrace formed as a delta of the ancient Genesee in Glacial Lake Iroquois, and now overlooking the deep marshy indentation in the river valley which borders the Stace site on its northern side. A strong spring rises in a gully among a grove of chestnut, oak and evergreen trees. Other advantageous physical factors of the site include a sheltered position from northwest storms by virtue of the high ridge along which runs

Lake avenue, and an equal protection from human opposition due to its strategie high location. A marvelous panorama of the river valley is associated with this aspect. Very probably at the period of its occupation the river flowed directly at the foot of the terrace and has subsequently shifted its channel eastward leaving a broad marshy indentation in its valley.

Over one hundred arrowpoints of many types, lozenge shaped, stemmed, barbed, triangular, asymmetric, etc., chipped from black, gray, yellow, green and brown flint, and red and yellow jasper; six exquisitely made spearheads; five knife blades of sundry types; seven perforators; twenty scrapers; a beveled adze; half of a gorget and a multitude of net sinkers, hammer and anvil stones, mullers, potstones and flint rejectage have been found by the writer.

No ash beds, pottery or graves have become apparent, however, and it appears probable from this fact and the profusion of stone types that the site attracted from very early times various nomadic bands of Algonkians, who sojourning as transient campers, left successively small quantities of artifacts and refuse too scant to accumulate and be preserved.

The Point Pleasant Site.

Snyder's point is a diminutive peninsula, projecting into Irondequoit bay on the west side immediately north of Point Pleasant. Excavated in 1915 and 1916, it was found to possess features of considerable archaeological interest. Two cultures known to be separated in New York state by a lengthy chronological hiatus appeared here in close ostensible association.

Charcoal and ash deposits with a varying thickness of four or five feet covered an area of about three hundred square feet on the end of the point, eight feet above the water. In places this refuse mantle was continuous over the slopes where it formed side hill dumps reaching out into the marsh.

Two strata seemingly composed the main body of refuse; a lower of nearly pure ash containing fire cracked stones and net sinkers, but no pottery, and an upper, rich in pottery and flint chippings and yielding several pipe fragments, a few bone

PLATE III.



PIPS.

Figure 4 is 1 15/16" long.

Figures 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, from the Lewis site, Long pond.

Figures 4, 8, 9, 10, 12, from the Point Pleasant site, Irondequoit bay.

Figure 6, from the Schultz site, Cranberry pond.

awls, a celt and a small beveled adze. This layer also held much bone and shell refuse and afforded a culture complex of great interest.

Large potsherds and rims of the Richmond Mills horizon, Plate II, figure 6; a remnant of a "trumpet" pipe bowl, Plate III, figure 8; a pipe bowl of "elbow" type, Plate III, figure 12, and a beveled adze, Plate IV, figure 5, the last two as unequivocally Algonkian as the first two are Iroquois, were found in apparent association. The finished splinter awls shown in Plate IV, figures 1 and 3, the small polished celt, figured as 11 in the same plate, and the asymmetric clay pipe stem, Plate III, figure 4, may be either Algonkian or Iroquois, but most probably the latter, as is certainly the pipe bowl fragment shown in Plate III, figure 9. These artifacts are all from the superior level.

The artistically moulded pipe shown in Plate III, figure 10, belongs also to the upper stratum. It lay in the side hill dump close to the marsh and is in every respect identical with the pipe figured by A. C. Parker, from an Erie site at Ripley, N. Y.,¹ and one which he terms typically early Iroquoian, and especially of Mohawk-Onondaga provenience.² The bowl fragment shown in Plate III, figure 8, corresponds with a second early Iroquois type, illustrated by Parker in the same Plate.³

Some measure of intelligibility is afforded this perplexing paradox by the conditions observed on the broad sand plains above the point. Wind drifted sand has in numerous spots been swept away from stone outlined fireplaces containing fire reddened and charcoal discolored sand and sherds of thick yellow, crudely tempered, basket marked Algonkian pottery, such as is shown in Plate II, figure 5.

Notched arrowpoints are occasionally disclosed by the drifting sand and a grooved sinker, or bola stone, Plate IV, figure 9, a well known constituent of the later Algonkian cultures, was dug out of the bank just above the point.

¹"The Archeological History of New York," Part 1, by Arthur C. Parker; N. Y. State Museum Bulletin Nos. 235, 236, 1922. Plate 95, figure 6.

²Ibid. Figure 24, page 148.

³Ibid.

These facts support the conclusion that the material vestiges of two distinct peoples, separated in their habitation by many centuries, have in some manner become intermixed. They also afford incontestible proof that these peoples were the Algonkian of the late middle horizon and the Iroquois of the early prehistoric period whose industry, by some means, has been intruded into the earlier deposits.

The Iroquois were a dynamic people and as Parker says they seem to have lived on the soil, writing their history deep therein. The Iroquoian custom of digging pits for cooking and storage which subsequently served for the disposal of refuse would adequately account for the admixture of artifacts, since the older material removed would be thrown on the surface and contemporary objects introduced into the excavation with the gradual accumulation of lodge debris; thus the more recent types might be found at all the levels, and even deeper, at which older relics occur.

Movements of the ash beds due to creep on the slopes would readily efface or render extremely difficult to distinguish, the demarkation lines of the pit.

The Newport Site.

Behind the Newport House at Newport on the west side of Irondequoit bay, the shore line is interrupted by a shallow cove fringed about its margin with a dense growth of sedges. From the surrounding elevated land level a wooded slope descends gradually to the water. Evidences of prehistoric occupation occur on the slope in the region rising behind the center of the cove. Excavations disclosed two cultures, an early Iroquois superposed upon an old Algonkian. The stratigraphy was very distinct: a surface layer of leaf mould three to five inches in thickness rested upon a stratum of charcoal and ashes, eight to twelve inches deep, replete with small Iroquois potsherds, Plate II, figure 4, net sinkers and some bone refuse.

Underlying the black ash stratum and well differentiated from it was a stratum of yellow sand discernible from the



BONE, ANTLER AND STONE ARTIFACTS.

Figure 3 is $3\frac{3}{8}$ " long.

Figures 1, 3, bone awls from the Point Pleasant site, Irondequoit bay.

Figures 2, 4, 8, worked antler tine, antler chisel and reworked bone pendant, from the Kuhn site, Long pond.

Figures 5, 11, beveled adze and celt from the Point Pleasant site, Irondequoit bay.

Figures 6, 7, knife blade and arrowpoint from the Schultz site, Cranberry pond.

Figure 9, "bola" stone from the Point Pleasant site, Irondequoit bay,

Figure 10, celt from the Lewis site, Long pond.

subsoil of which it formed a part by traces of fire and organic stains distributed throughout a depth varying from eighteen inches to two feet.

This layer enclosed many large rude Algonkian potsherds; from some of these the major restoration of a large pot was possible. It was of thick, friable, yellow ware stamped over the entire exterior with a vague indecipherable pattern. A section of the rim is shown in Plate II, figure 3.

Unlike the conditions described on the Snyder's Point site no commingling of cultures existed here. The Algonkian vestiges were sealed in the sand and undisturbed by the late comers. They belonged to a time prior to the forestation of the immediate district, for the sand is fine and wind blown like that found on the sand plains above Snyder's point where the archeologic traces are subjected to eolian influence.

Algonkian vestiges of the same age are found in the sand at the summit of a steep bank overlooking the Point Pleasant Hotel, which forms the bay exposure of a hill partly removed to enlarge the hotel grounds. Along the upper face a series of oval black masses may be seen. These hearths are covered with a ten inch layer of drifted sand over which the leaf mould and forest growth occurs.

No relies were obtained other than fragments of the skull and teeth of the black bear.

The Held's Cove Site.

During the summer of 1916, Mr. Kelly, through timely interference, retrieved the essential data on a site rapidly undergoing destruction. At Held's cove on the east side of Irondequoit bay, nearly opposite Newport, a tiny peninsula juts out into the water. Its level area of about one thousand square feet rises six feet from the surface of the bay and the charm of its location attracted a cottager who was, unfortunately, blind to the archeological vestiges of the spot, for when discovered by Mr. Kelly, the surface had been completely scraped and the great quantities of sand thus removed had been dumped over the slopes to the water. In the restricted spaces on the slopes be-

tween the overburden, refuse earth, four feet in depth, was observed. Its examination disclosed refuse shell and bone, pot-stones, net sinkers, several bone awls, a stemmed arrowpoint and much pottery of sub-Iroquois type. (See Plate V, figures 6 and 7.) On a small level spot on the slope, landward of the refuse heaps, a number of large potsherds of the same character were dug from the sand. One of these is illustrated in Plate V, figure 9.

The numerous potsherds resemble those found on late coastal Algonkian sites influenced by the Iroquois.

This fact, combined with the presence of the stemmed arrow-point, leaves no room for doubt that the site was an Algonkian camp of the late third period. Unquestionably many fine artifacts, originally in the surface layer or in the ash heaps, are lost beneath the sand piles.

The Ely Site.

On the Ely farm, half a mile south of Float bridge and just northeast of the Sewerage Disposal Plant on Irondequoit bay, a wooded point projects into the marsh bordering the Irondequoit river. It was the location of an old Indian landing at a time when the water level stood several feet higher than at present and the marsh formed a part of the bay.

Objects found in the fireplaces and refuse heaps on both slopes indicate an occupation both prehistoric and contact. From a large refuse pit, six feet long, three feet wide and penetrating two and one-half feet below the village layer, Mr. Kelly obtained several hundred potsherds of Richmond Mills culture (See Plate V, figures 1 and 3).

The sandstone pipebowl with a rude human face scratched on its lower part, shown in Plate V, figure 4, suggests a specimen from Richmond Mills figured by Frederick Houghton in Plate I, figure 1, of "The Archeology of the Genesee Country".¹

The fragmentary bone needle illustrated as figure 8, Plate V, is identical with those shown in Plate III of Houghton's work,²

¹Researches and Transactions of the N. Y. State Archeo. Ass'n., Vol. III, No. 2, 1922.

²Ibid.

PLATE V.



ARTIFACTS FROM IRONDEQUOIT BAY SITES.

Figure 12 is $5\frac{1}{2}$ " long.

Figures 1, 3, potsherds from the Ely site.

Figures 2, 4, 5, pipe bowls from the Ely site.

Figures 6, 7, 9, potsherds from the Held's Cove site.

Figures 8, 10, 11, bone needle fragment, antler punch, bone awl fragment from the Ely site.

Figure 12, iron harpoon head from the Ely site.

from the Riehmond site, eolleeted by Mr. Alvin H. Dewey and, like the pipe, in the Dewey eolleection at the Roehester Munieipal Museum.

Refuse heaps scattered along both slopes were replete with bone and shell refuse, net sinkers and potstones and in various plaees eontained profuse fish seales. From these heaps were reeovered the pottery pipe bowls pictured in Plate V, figures 2 and 5. Figure 2 is the effigy of a bird from which the head has been broken. It is earefully and artistieally fashioned and is the counterpart of a pipe taken by Mr. Dewey from a grave on the Dann site near Honeoye Falls. This was an historie site oeeupied after the DeNonville invasion from about 1687 to about 1710.

Of the same age, doubtless, is the iron harpoon head, Plate V, figure 12, and several brass seraps found with potsherds near a hearth beside a boulder in the eamp area. The antler puneh, figure 10, and the imperfect thin bone implement, figure 11, may be either prehistoric or of eontaet age.

The evidenee is eonclusive that the Ely site was the location of a fishing eamp of the prehistoric and later Seneeas. Like the Manitou pond sites, it was probably repeatedly visited on fishing expeditions by the Seneeas of the interior both prior and subsequent to the French intrusion.

THE NEW YORK STATE ARCHEOLOGICAL
ASSOCIATION.

Lewis H. Morgan Chapter.

The object of this Chapter shall be to promote historical study and intelligent research covering the artifacts, rites, customs, beliefs and other phases of the lives of the aboriginal occupants of New York State up to and including contact with the whites; to preserve the mounds, ruins and other evidences of these people, and to co-operate with the State Association in effecting a wider knowledge of New York State Archeology, and to help secure legislation for needed ends. Also to maintain sympathetic appreciation of the history of the American Indians, particularly of those now resident in New York State, to the end that all of their ancient wrongs and grievances may be righted agreeably to their just desires both as to property and citizenship.

Also to publish papers covering the results of field work of members or other matters within the purview of the Chapter.

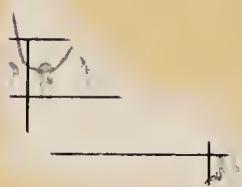
All persons interested in these subjects are invited to become members of the Association or of the local Chapter nearest to them.

The Association and its Chapters will issue a uniform series of transactions and researches covering all fields consistent with the objects of the Association.

All members of the Association or of its constituent Chapters are issued a membership certificate suitable for framing and a pocket membership card serving as an introduction in the field where collecting is contemplated.

The Association is approved by the State Education Department, University of the State of New York.

Address all correspondence to Alvin H. Dewey, Box 185, Rochester, N. Y., or Walter H. Cassebeer, 84 Exchange St., Rochester, N. Y., or Arthur C. Parker, Director Municipal Museum, Rochester, N. Y.



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